

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please enter the following amendments:

Page 1, line 1, change "**SUBSCRIBER LINE INTEFACE CIRCUIT OF EXCHANGE SYSTEM**" to

--TITLE

SUBSCRIBER LINE INTERFACE CIRCUIT OF EXCHANGE SYSTEM--;

line 2, change "[ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE]" to

--CLAIM OF PRIORITY

This application makes reference to, incorporates the same herein, and claims all benefits accruing under 35 U.S.C. §119 from my application *SUBSCRIBER LINE INTERFACE CIRCUIT OF EXCHANGE SYSTEM* filed with the Korean Industrial Property Office on 25 August 1998 and there duly assigned Serial No. 34480/1998.--;

line 3, delete "[Abstract]";

Page 1, line 7 through page 2, line 10,

delete passages starting with "An analog subscriber matching circuit" (page 1, line 7) and ending with "communications between the exchange and subscribers." (page 2, line 10); and

Page 2, between lines 10 and 11,

insert **--Description of the Related Art--**.

Page 3, line 15, change "[Technical objects for supporting the present invention]" to **--SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION--**;

line 20, delete "[Structure and Operation of the invention]" and
insert the following:

 --In order to achieve the above object, there is provided a subscriber matching circuit for a full electronic exchange comprising: transistors Q1 and Q2 for supplying a line current to a subscriber through a tip terminal and a ring terminal; transistors Q3 and Q4, having a Darlington structure and respectively connected to the transistors Q1 and Q2, for limiting a maximum current; current supervising resistors R1 and R2, respectively connected to emitters of the transistors Q1 and Q2, for performing a current feedback operation to limit the maximum current and detecting in a voltage from a line current flowing through telephone lines; a resistor R3, connected between a collector of the transistor Q1 and a collector of the transistor Q3, for preventing the transistor Q1 from being saturated; a resistor R4, connected between a collector of the transistor Q2 and a collector of the transistor

Q4, for preventing the transistor Q2 from being saturated; three bias resistors R5, R6 and R7 for determining a threshold value of the maximum current and causing the transistors Q1 and Q2 to always be in an active region; capacitors C5 and C6 for superimposing a received AC audio signal on the DC line current; composite impedances ZL1 and ZL2 for matching with a line characteristic impedance; a resistor R11 for converting the line current flowing through the resistor R1 into an input current for detecting an off-hook state; an operational amplifier AMP3 for inversion-amplifying a signal inputted through the resistor R11, and a transistor Q5 for converting a level of a signal inversion-amplified by the operational amplifier AMP3.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the invention, and may of the attendant advantages, thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference symbols indicate the same or similar components,

wherein:

FIG. 1 is a schematic circuit diagram of the hybrid subscriber matching circuit according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic circuit diagram of the DC bias equivalent circuit according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT--.

Page 5, line 8, change "Q6" to --Q5--; and
between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

--The resistor RL in FIG. 1 is an element which is not really a part of the subscriber matching circuit for an electronic exchange but it is introduced only to explain the operation of the subscriber matching circuit. Naturally, there exists resistance in the telephone line which is connected to the subscriber matching circuit and the resistance element RL indicates the existence of the resistance in the telephone line.

The ring relay K1 in FIG. 1 is an element which is